

# Two-band Superconductivity in MgB<sub>2</sub>

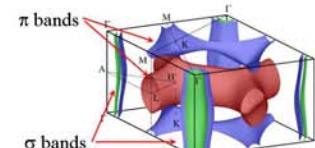
M. Iavarone<sup>a</sup>, A. Rydh<sup>a</sup>, G. Karapetrov<sup>a</sup>, A. Koshelev<sup>a</sup>, U. Welp<sup>a</sup>, W. Kwok<sup>a</sup>,

S.-I. Lee<sup>b</sup>, C. Marcenat<sup>c</sup>, T. Klein<sup>d</sup>, X. X. Xi<sup>e</sup>, R. Vaglio<sup>f</sup>, A. Golubov<sup>g</sup>

<sup>a</sup> MSD, Argonne National Laboratory; <sup>b</sup> Pohang Univ., Korea; <sup>c</sup> CEA Grenoble, France;

<sup>d</sup>CNRS Grenoble, France; <sup>e</sup>Penn State Univ.; <sup>f</sup>Univ. of Naples, Italy; <sup>g</sup>Univ. of Twente, The Netherlands

- Explore nature of two-band superconductivity theoretically and experimentally.
- Develop a simple microscopic model of magnesium diboride ( $\text{MgB}_2$ ): **two-band superconductor with strong intraband and weak interband scattering**.
- Describe the vortex state: multiple length and field scales in local densities-of-states (DoS)
- Identify the role of **interband** and **intraband** scattering in a two-band superconductor.
- Breakdown of Ginzburg-Landau theory
  - Temperature dependence of the upper-critical-field anisotropy
  - Anomalous angular dependence of the upper-critical-field

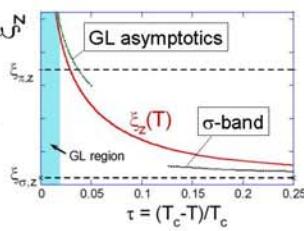


Liu et al. PRL 87, 087005 (2001)

## Theoretical Model: Two-band Usadel equations

**Input:** coupling constants  $\Delta_{\alpha\beta}$ , diffusion constants  $D_{\alpha,j}$ ,  $\alpha=(1,2)=(\sigma,\pi)$

**Output:** pair potentials  $\Delta_\alpha(r)$ ; partial local DoS  $N_\alpha(E,r)$ , upper critical field  $H_{c2}(\Theta,T)$  ...

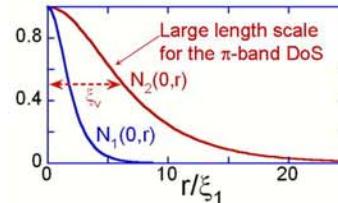


### Reduced applicability of GL theory:

$\pi$ -band induces strong nonlocality along c-direction

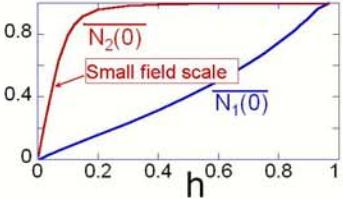
## Theory: Density of States in Magnetic Field

### Theory: Local DoS of vortex



*Spatial dependencies of partial DoS at  $E=0$ ,  $N_\alpha(0,r)$ , for  $D_f = 0.2D_\alpha$ .*

### Field dependence of DoS



*Field dependencies of space-averaged DoS at  $E=0$ .*

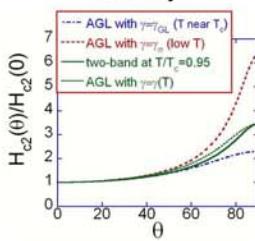
## Two-band Effects in the Phase Diagram of MgB<sub>2</sub>:

- Temperature-dependent anisotropy
- deviation from Ginzburg-Landau angular dependence
- experimental determination of microscopic parameters

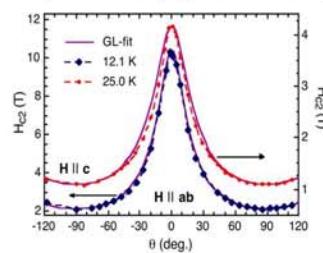
Anisotropic Ginzburg-Landau (AGL) angular dependence  $H_{c2}^{\text{AGL}}(\theta)$

$$H_{c2}^{\text{AGL}}(\theta) = \left[ \left( \frac{\cos\theta}{H_{c2}^c} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\sin\theta}{H_{c2}^a} \right)^2 \right]^{-1/2}$$

Theory

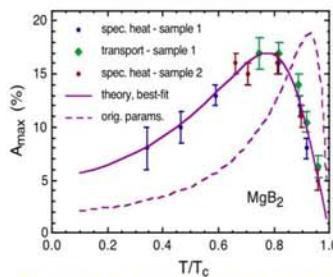


Experiment (Specific heat)



Deviations from AGL angular dependence

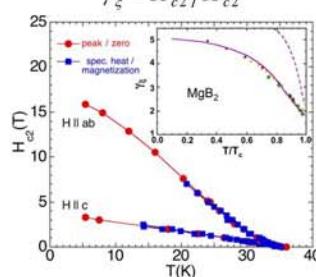
$$A_{\max} = \max\{1 - [H_{c2}(\theta)/H_{c2}^{\text{GL}}(\theta)]^2\}$$



Deviations have non-monotonic temperature dependence and are largest near  $T_c$

Strong temperature-dependent  $H_{c2}$ -anisotropy

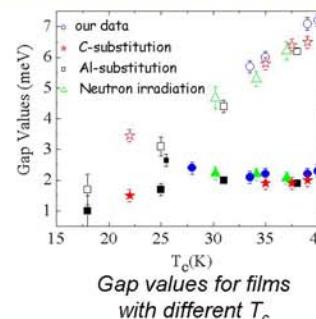
$$\gamma_\xi = H_{c2}^{ab}/H_{c2}^c$$



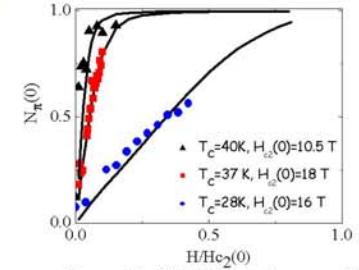
This work was supported by the U.S. Department of Energy, Basic Energy Sciences, under contract W-31-109-ENG-38.

## Scanning Tunneling Spectroscopy of MgB<sub>2</sub>:

- Gap values measured with the STM scale with  $T_c$  independent on the origin of disorder
- The magnetic field scale for the filling of the  $\pi$ -gap is set by the ratio of the diffusivities in the two bands



*Gap values for films with different  $T_c$*



*Magnetic field dependence of the  $\pi$ -gap*

## Future:

- Neutron irradiation of off-axis thin films of MgB<sub>2</sub>
- Magnetic doped MgB<sub>2</sub>
- Quantitative theory for doped MgB<sub>2</sub>
  - Recent controlled doping with C and Al allowed to fabricate samples with extremely high  $H_{c2}$ 's with only moderate suppression of  $T_c$
  - Theory will correlate evolutions of  $T_c$ , gaps, and  $H_{c2}$ 's
- Structure of tilted vortex
- Thermodynamics in tilted field
- Fluctuation properties (in collaboration with A. Varlamov, Coherentia-Univ. of Tor Vergata, Rome)